REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,808.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactured by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3 ; small, 4 by 3.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

BOARD and LODGINGS with a Family near the Cathedral, Fort, for a Married Couple or Two Gentlemen, at Rs. 50 per month. Apply to F. J.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickerns, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves Bombay	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingoria	22	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	23	„ Nerapatam	6
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	25	„ Cocanada	11
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

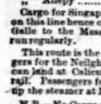
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KUWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	18	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	8
„ Linga	24	„ Lingah	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Kuweit	26	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	29	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	March 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb , 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. MALACCA, 592 tons, 70 H. P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1874.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, E. B. Pennice, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 480.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nobit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 28 h February, to be followed by the regularly Monthly Steamer CALYPSO. 2,284 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	28	25	9 10	
Alexandria	29	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 16th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Agnew, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,903 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 3 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LONDON	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, G OOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	„ 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Elephanta Island	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Uran	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dharumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownagger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the rooms of Messrs. Mesquita street, No. 40

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T cloth, jaconets, madapollams, and dhoties, &c.

2 Cases assorted cotton toys, 1 case panch, 2 cases gold real jet, pearl, coral jewellery, consisting of :—Bracelets, neck chains, guards, lockets, brooches, ear-rings, shirt studs, collar buttons, &c.

On account and risk of the first Purchaser—

100 Cases French Foolscap Paper

On account and risk of Narrayen Sawjee, by order of Cassum Noorumahomed—

55 Cases French Foolscap Paper, 500 sheets in a ream, with Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Ticket on the pack.

On account of the concern—

8 Cases Colour Beads.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 11th day of February 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872, wherein Bugwandas Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Withuldass, Bhugwandass and Dhurumdass Bhugwandass, are Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Davidass and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, are Defendants, the valuable landed property hereinafter firstly and secondly described in one lot, that is to say :—

Firstly :—All that piece of land, with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings thereon, situate and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee lane, otherwise called Musserdass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of Fort, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the said Roopjee Dhunjee lane, on or towards the south by the property of Varjeevandass Madhowdass, and on or towards the north by the public passage, and which said premises are numbered 609 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

And secondly, all that piece of land adjoining the said firstly described premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, being No. 1 Ram; art Row east, within the subdistrict of Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Varjeevandass Madhowdass, and which said premises are numbered 608 and 610 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY'
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED Property in Memon Wadda Street.

On TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Cooverjee, Pragjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Memon Adam Abba.

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Memon Wada Street in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island or Bombay containing by admeasurement 1866·9 square yards of thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Memonwada Street, on the north by a gulley and the property of Abdool Currcem Abban, and on the south by the house of Memon Rahimtoola Ahmed, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 320 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 130 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Memon Adam Abba and other tenants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Furdoonjee Cursetjee, and by order of the Mortgagee—

6 Shares in the Colaba Company Limited, numbered respectively, 1240, 45, 2400, 105, 1093, and 490.

A deposit of twenty five per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

15 bales grey shirtings, 7, 8, 8¼ and 10 lbs.

1 „ „ domestics.

3 „ orange twist No. 20.

10 cases coloured prints.

25 reams printing papers, 103 to 128 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND CLUB BALLS.

FOR the above we have just received choice selections of

DRESS of every description.

KID GLOVES, Double Buttons, Tinted Colors.

FANS—a rich and varied assortment.

SASHES of the newest Designs.

FRENCH FLOWERS for the Hair.

FRENCH FLOWERS for the Dress.

BALL-ROOM DRESS IMPROVERS.

WHITE KID BOOTS.

WHITE SATIN BOOTS.

WHITE SATIN SHOES.

GOLD HANDKERCHIEF or BOUQUET HOLDER.

SCENT BOTTLES and VINAIGRETTES.

WATSON & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET & RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Dr. Mouat's reply to Dr. Ewart and others is to hand, and settles the question regarding the value of European Life in India. Those desirous of perusing this very able Pamphlet can have a copy on application to the Agents.

RETURN OF INDIAN BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

No. of Proposals 472. Amount of Policies issued.	Rs. 23,99,000
Not completed	„ 7,33,000
Declined	„ 3,76,000
Total Proposals	„ 35,08,000
Annual Premium income	„ 1,26,119

A detailed statement of business done in Bombay in 1873 is in course of publication—Copies can be had at the Office of the Company.

A Branch has just been established in CANADA (at Montreal, Toronto, &c.) and Dollars 100,000 deposited with the Dominion Government to secure local Policy-holders in conformity with the Acts of the Local Legislature.

Trustee :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY :
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Examiner :
SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.,
Who will examine applicants at his house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, between 9-30 and 11 a.m. daily, or in the Fort by appointment at 2 P.M.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which can be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.
PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—As a sound and delicate Dinner or Table Wine this holds a very high character. A better Claret for every day use no one would desire.

Per Dozen—Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Produces a *Claret Cup* which touches perfection. Possesses the aroma without the acrimony of crude spices.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos ; of exceptionally fine quality.

Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT

MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Will resume their Performances in the above Theatre

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11,

SPECIALLY FOR NATIVE LADIES & FAMILIES,

When they will repeat the

GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME

PERFORMED BEFORE

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

Given at His Highness's Residence in Honour of the Marriage of his Son,

AGA JUNGEE SHAH

And his Grandson,

AGA SHAHABUDDIN SHAH.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

First Class Rs. 2 ; Second Class Re. 1 ; Pit 8 Annas.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8 o'clock ; Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

THE THIRD SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,

FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS

Will take place at 3 o'clock P.M.,

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE.—The BURHAM Co.'s CEMENT in IRON BOUND CASKS, containing 4 cwt. of Cement, weighing 110 lbs. per Bushel. Tensile breaking strain 350 lbs. per square inch. Price Rs. 15 per Cask.

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HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW.

TO LET, Two BUNGALOWS on Chinchpoogly Hill, commanding the most splendid view and in excellent order. Rent Cheap. The large house on Parell Hill lately vacated by Captain Henry. Apply to

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PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

These useful articles are daily proving more essential to the safety and comfort of residents, especially European, in this country. Medical advice being generally beyond immediate call, the importance of a familiarity with the use of simple remedies cannot be overestimated.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.

Furnished in precise conformity with "Medical Hints for the Districts," remarkably compact ; invaluable to District Officers, 14 by 8 by 6 inches.

Complete with Leather cover. Rs. 85.

TOURISTS' CHESTS.

Made of Solid Leather, small and portable.

Pattern Nos.	1,	2,	3,	12,	22
Prices filled	Rs. 40	Rs. 38	Rs. 24	Rs. 42	Rs. 36

DOMESTIC CHESTS, PLAIN PATTERNS.

In polished Mahogany. May be furnished with leather covers and then form excellent Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos.	„ 4,	5,	6
Prices filled	Rs. 39	Rs. 44	Rs. 50

DOMESTIC CHESTS, ELEGANT.

In polished Mahogany, Walnut, or Rosewood, very strong, lasting, and convenient.

Pattern Nos	21,	23,	24,	25,	26,	27
Prices filled	Rs. 80	Rs. 43	Rs. 53	Rs. 59	Rs. 66	Rs. 100

CAMP CHESTS.

In solid Leather, very durable ; resisting rough usage, similar in style to the TOURISTS' Chests, but larger.

Pattern Nos	11	28
Prices filled	Rs. 50	Rs. 75

Camp Chests may also be formed by fitting the DOMESTIC Chests with Leather covers.

SHIPS' AND CONTRACTORS' CHESTS.

Of Deal, painted and grained oak, considerably larger than ordinary Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos	7,	8,	15,	16,	17
Prices filled	Rs. 60	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Rs. 85	Rs. 130

VETERINARY CHEST.

In strong Mahogany.

Pattern No. 9	Price filled	Rs. 70

The above will afford an idea of the variety and prices of the different Chests ; but D. S. K. & Co. would recommend intending purchasers either to write for a detailed list, or to state for what purpose the Chest is required, and the approximate price.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says : "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says : "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

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The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

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THOMAS D. MARSHALL

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for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 9s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

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122, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 76 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
HORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

ARTISTS' COLOURS & MATERIALS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ltd., Special and Direct Agents for the Sale of ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS, manufactured by Winsor & Newton, invite the attention of Artists Engineers, Architects, and others to their large and varied Stock.

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The following details may be a guide to intending Purchasers, but complete Illustrated Priced Catalogues may be had, and will be sent free, to any part of India, on application.

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Prepared specially for use in Tropical Climates.

Boxes of Dry Water Colours, Fitted with Pencils, Brushes, Slabs, &c., From Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.

Japanned Tin Moist Water-colour "Pan" Boxes, With folding Palettes and vacant spaces for Brushes and Extra Colours, At from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8-8, Empty, And from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20, Filled.

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W. & N.'s "Porte Couleur," Containing, in a space of 2 by 2 by ½ inch, 12 Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of this small Box form three Palettes. Rs. 8.

Whatman's Drawing Papers, A large supply of these celebrated Drawing Papers have just been received, and are guaranteed in perfect order for all purposes.

Sketch Blocks and Books, Prepared with Whatman's Papers, from Rs. 2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

The rates of Exchange in sterling are almost unaltered, but there is a slight tendency for lower prices, and quotations are considerably lower for former business.

Government Securities are in very small demand.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11⅞d. to 9/16d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d. nominal.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do, demand	99 13/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do, demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	218½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107¼ to ½
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1869-87	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	6 per cent.	
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	7½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½	,,
Do. on Merchandise	9½	,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	8½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½	,,
Do. do.	9½	,,
Bank Bills	8½	,,
Mercantile Paper	8	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-9
Carolus	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Los.	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Rates by steam and sail are quiet for immediate shipment. The colonial ship Canute obtained £2-11-3 for Liverpool with concession for broken stowage. The Hylton Castle is reported chartered Colombo to London. The steamer Norwood chartered for Havre at £3 February-March loading

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£1 12s. 0d.
	Coir bdle	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 13s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 13s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Market firm for Bank of Bombay 1st Issue and Spinning shares. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
1 0,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.c.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	365
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.c.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	9 p.c.	National Bank of India	127
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3/20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10 9/10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 19/20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5/10	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,330
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freres Land & Pier Co, Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

PRESS. COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	200
184	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	800
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	200
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,900
250	2,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	900	Fort Press Co	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Franji Cowasji Press Co	430
200	1,000	all	75 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,000	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co	260 to 1000
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
317	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
1500	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,780
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,335
1,600	150	150	25*	Bunder Mills	260
2,500	2,000	all	80p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,720
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
758	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,300
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
800	2,500	2 1	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,800
600	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	2,200
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,000	50	al	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld	100
4,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
.....	500	all	40 p.c.	Thracher & Co	300
.....	120	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	70

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of Liquidation.			
.....	95	19½	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66 Central Bank
.....	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67 Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67 Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same position, and prices are quite of a nominal character. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms Yesterday :—

300 pieces	W. Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	at Rs.	2 1 0
500	,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,	at ,,	2 3 0
500	,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,	at ,,	2 5 0
500	,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,	at ,,	2 7 0
500	,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,	at ,,	2 9 0
400	,, Grey Shirtings	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.	at ,,	3 12 0
250	,, ,,	40 ,, 7 ,,	at	4 6 0
750	,, Colour Lappets	40 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	2 6 0

COTTON, &c.

Our public telegrams of the 9th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing firm, with Surats steady but unchanged. With the exception of an improvement of 1/16d. in Orleans, and of ⅛ cent. in Mid Uplands, which are respectively quoted at 8 5/16d. and 16 cents per lb. we have no change to report in our previous quotations. Fair Dhollera stands at 5d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d., and Timevelly at 5¼d. per lb. Sales of the day are much larger than we have had to report for some time back, the figure wired being 18,000 bales, of which 3,000 are on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 4,500 are Surats, showing as it does that our Indian cottons have to a certain extent showed an improvement. For Cotton there continues an active demand, and prices are well supported; M. P. Ceylon is quoted at 135-6, Good Ordinary Native at 119 0, and Mysore at 118-0. Cochin Cocoanut Oil fetches £39-10, and Ceylon Oil £36 5. The prices of Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed show no quotable change, the former being quoted at 63-3, and the latter at 52-0. Bar Silver still continues to show a downward tendency, and we have again to report a decline of ¼d. per ounce, the latest quotation being 58¾d. per ounce. At Calcutta the rates of sterling exchange are again weaker and we notice a slight decline in 6 months' sight Credit Bills. Money continues in good demand. Piece Goods are quiet, but there is no change in prices: 7lbs stand at Rs 4-11, and 8¼ lbs. at Rs. 5-9. From China we have received no telegrams. The Cotton Market here has, in consequence of the favourable news from home, been firm, and prices of all kinds have further advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy. There continues a fair demand on European account, and the purchases of the day amount to about 1,200 candies. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	New Akote	F.F.B.	at Rs.	184½
50 ,,	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	185
250 ,,	,,	,, 15 days	at ,,	186
100 ,,	,,	,, F.F.B.	at ,,	185½
250 ,,	,,	Oomrawuttee	at ,,	182
50 ,,	,,	Khandeish	at ,,	158
50 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	158
50 ,,	,,	,,	at ,,	154
250 ,,	,,	Karaeje, 15 days	at ,,	169½
75 ,,	,,	Hingunghaut	at ,,	197½
75 ,,	,,	Julgaum F.F.B.	at ,,	172
18 ,,	,,	Bhownuggr	at ,,	175
95 ,,	,,	Cutch	at ,,	160

The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 182
,, Akote	,, 185
,, Broach M. G.	,, 192-194
,, Hingunghaut	,, 200-202
Dholleriah (April delivery)	,, 175
Old Dholleras	,, 145-150
,, Sawgimed	,, 165-170
,, Vingorla	,, 145-152

YARNS.

There is no enquiry, and prices are likely to give way further.

METALS.

The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

750 cwt.	Copper Braizers	at Rs. 57½	per cwt.
250 ,,	Yellow Metal Braizers	at ,, 43	,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Prince Victor	Baillie	Liverpool, Sept. 23.
10	Deveide	Hysaens	Mauritius, Dec. 21.
	Sir J R Carnac (s)	McNeill	Goa, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Tebe (s)	Petrovich	Trieste, & c.
	Arabeon Apcar (s)	Montgomery	Rangoon.
	Raffales (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Moultan (s)	Fentiman	China, &c.
	Lady Allan	Riepenhausen	Live-pool.
	Peruvian Congress	Power	Rangoon
	Zodiac	Garrick	Calicut.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Arch Druid, to Marseilles.
Ship Flora, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
6	Lucy	Wills	Boston.
7	Assyria		Bombay.
	Theophane		Melbourne.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1369 Amycne, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamha, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1002 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
1492 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
1091 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawience & Co.
1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.

FOR PENANG.

934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR FALSE POINT VIA COCHIN.

440 Evangeline, Adams—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1239 Lady Egedia, Richards—The Captain.

FOR MUSCAT.

264 Sirius, Garre—Hajee Adam Sedick.

NOT FIXED.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Essoobhoy.
1088 Alexander McNeile, Stoyer—The Captain.
1391 Camel, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Mayes—Lawrence & Co.
464 Cresswell, White—Remington & Co.
398 Decide, Hyssens—H. A. Sedick.
1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
497 Joinville, Seignen, Hajee Salen Seedeek.
394 Michel Chevelier, Tatard—Hajee Salley Mahomed Puria.
890 Nimrod, Crocker—The Captain.
1367 Prince Leopold, Moore—The Captain.
1239 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Captain.
1328 Frospiro, Wilmarth—The Captain.
498 Schah Jehan, Freebody.
709 Sultana, Scale—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
596 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Dannis—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

1728 Venetia, Argove—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

811 Arch Druid, Thomson—Valkart Brothers.
1275 Menzaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1338 Rinaldo, Newmann—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1412 Tiber, Clarke—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

977 John Dixon, Preston—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

695 Corinna, Dryden—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

2060 Columbian, Stead—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

954 Aristocrat, Bowick—Alsen, Riebe, & Co.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
650 Corvette Infante D. Joso, Wiegas—(P. G. Boat).
852 Duns, Thopson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1256 Glengyle, Gullens—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
130 Hercules, Robert.
795 Hylton Castle—Armstrong—The Captain.
360 Malacca, James—B. I. S. N. Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1410 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
873 Tynemouth Castle, Wood—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

294 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR COLSAGARPATAM & TUTICORIN.

195 M. Cadur Hydroos, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
369 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
4414 Malabar, Sullivan.
303 May Frere, Gutterie.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 9.

Chapman, Major, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Neemuch.
Gardner, Captain, Bengal, 12th Regiment, on duty, from Lucknow.
Walker, Major, Bengal, 12th Regiment, on leave, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 10.

Babington, Sub-Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Taaffe, Sub-Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.
Boustead, Surgeon Major, 9th Regim nt Native Infantry, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Drought, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, on leave, to Agra.
Tippinge, Sub-Lieutenant, 1st Royal Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Maclean, Surg Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Davis, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 7.)

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev W J Rowland, Offg Chaplain of Jabalpur, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The Revd J F A Gavin is appointed Chaplain of Jabalpur.

MEDICAL.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Maj P W Sutherland to the joint medical charge of Simla, vice Surgn Maj A A Mantell, M D.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of His Honor the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, to appoint Dr A Payne Supt of State Emigration to Burmah, as a temporary arrangement.

GENERAL.

Capt C W Burton, Offg Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajpootana, passed, on the 13th Jan 1874, the tests in the Persian language prescribed for the Political Department.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Agency, consequent on Maj E C Impey's departure from Gwalior on sick leave :—

Lieut Col J W W Osborne, c B, Political Agent in Bhopal, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and posted to Gwalior as Offg Political Agent.

Mr H C Barstow, Joint Magst and Depy Colr at Bareilly, to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st Class, and posted to Bhopal.

Col J A Wright, C B, Cantonment Mags at Morar, assumed temporary charge of the Gwalior Agency from Maj Impey on the afternoon of the 11th Jan 1874.

Capt C H Trevor, 2nd Asst to the Resident at Hyderabad, to officiate temporarily as Political Agent of the 2nd Class during the absence of Maj W Tweedie, on privilege leave, and to conduct the duties of 1st Asst to the Res dent and Asst to the Genl Supt of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

Surgn A S G Jayakar, Civil Surgeon at Muscat, is granted subsidiary leave of absence for 30 days to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Mr E S Byrne is appointed to be Depy Acct Genl, Assam.

Mr C R Kiernander is a, pointed to be Depy Acct Genl, Punjab.

Mr H G Cowie, B A, is appointed to be Asst Acct Genl, N-W Provinces.

Mr T H S Biddulph is confirmed in the office of Asst to the Acct Genl, N-W Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj W H Richards, of the 55th Foot, to be a Garrison Instructor from the 1st Feb 1874, in succession to Capt C B Gardner, 12th Foot, who vacates on proceeding to England to join the 1st Batln of his regt.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Thomas Cadell, v c, B S C Political Agent, 1st Class, Ulwur, for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Samuel John Dunlop, B S C Asst Engr, 1st Grade, D P W, Central Provinces, for two years.

The under-mentioned Officers who were unemployed on 1st Aug 1872 having elected to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 3 of G G O No 797 of the 1st Aug 1872, are permitted to proceed thither with effect from the date of their embarkation :—

Lieut-Col John Grant Sombre Matheson, B S C.
Lieut Col Spencer Grant Warde, Infantry.
Lieut Col John Robert Currie, B S C.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Lieut Col George Smart, Madras Infantry,—30th Jan 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having Completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majes y's approval :—

Lieut Col James Black, B S C,—29th Jan 1874.
Lieut Col Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, B S C,—30th Jan 1874.
Lieut Col Arthur Drury, M S C,—30th Jan 1874.
Lieut Col Hugh George Smart, Madras Infantry,—31st Jan 1874.
Lieut Col Cornwallis Oswald Maude, B S C,—1st Feb 1874.
Lieut col James Edward Westropp, B S C,—1st Feb 1874.

The under-m ntioned Officers of the B S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of M jor, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Montague Charles Ferrese,—4th Feby 1874.
Capt Robert Stanwix Robertson,—4th Feby 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr O Chalk, Asst, 2nd grade, on probation, is transferred from the Rajpootana, to the Holkar (State) Railway.

Mr W R P Gordon, Asst, 3rd Grade is transferred from the Central Provinces to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr A E Reade, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed specil leave for six months from the 31st March 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Co D G Robinson, R E, on return from furlough resumed charge of the office of the Director General of Telegraphs in India, from Lieut Col A Murray on the forenoon of the 27te Jan 1874.

With the approval of the Govt of India, Mr J P C Anderson, Supt Engr, 4th Circle, Military Works is appointed to the charge of the 3rd Circle, in addition to his present charge, consequent on the appointment of Lieut-Col Russell to Officiate as Ch Engr, Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr A Breton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani at Mooltan on the 19th Jany 1874.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr E N Homan, 1st grade Store Keeper, transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Indore on the afternoon of the 27th Jan 1874, and took over charge of the Store Office of the Neemuch (State) Railway from Mr G E Baird, temporary Store-keeper 2nd grade, on the forenoon of 28th Jany 1874.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd Jan 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut J Bennett, 42nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the Depot of his regiment this officer's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindostanee, on the 5th Jan 1874 :—

Maj E S Barnett, R A, Surgn G N Irvine, M D, R A. Sub-Lieut R H N Stuart, 39th Foot, Private A Allnatt, 39th Foot, Private W Worrall, 39th Foot Pr vate T Stanley, 39th Foot, Lieut R H W H Harris, 70th Foot, Lieut J Mc Dougall, 72nd Foot, and Sergt W Hill, P W Depr.

Vety Surgeon B L Glover, G Baty 19th Bgde, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Fyzabad, for duty with D Baty 19th Bgde R A, travelling at the public expense.

With reference to Horse Guards' G O 14 of 1873, it is hereby notified that all applications by officers, for examination for admission to the Staff College, should reach the Adjt Genl's Office Simla, not lat r than the 31st March 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following transfer nd posting of General Officers :—

Bgde Genl W Sankey, C B, from the Sealkote Brigade to the Presidency District.

Bgde Genl M A S Biddulph, C B, to the Sealkote Bgde.

4th Hussars—Lieut Col A G Montgomery Moore, having completed the qualifying period of service with the rank of Lieut Col, to be Col by Brevet, with effect from the 22rd Dec 1873, subject to approval by her Majesty.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

R H A—Lieut G H Marshall to be Capt, from the 18th Dec 1873.

R E—Lieut T B B Savi to be Capt, from the 18th Dec 1874

76th Regt—Lieut D C DeWend to be Capt, from the 4th July 1872.

Lieut Col A G Forsyth, B l S C is posted to Umballa, for General duty, from the date on which Col T A Carey resumed the command of the 8th N I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Maj E Markham, B By A Bgde R H A, having been selected by H R H the Field Marshal C in-Chief to fill the post of Supt of the Riding establishment at Woolwich, is directed to proceed to England.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their Regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that the officers join without delay :—

12th Foot—Capt (Brev Maj) W T Baker, 1st Battn Capt W J Boyes, 2nd Battn.

Brev Maj Baker is directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, and join his batn, reporting his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed, on the 10th Jan 1874, prescribed test in Punjabee :—

Lieut S L Jacob, R E, Lieut B C Graves, 31st P N I, and Lieut J D Hall-tt, 4th N I.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival.
United Kingdom	Feb. 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Feb. 24	4-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Parel Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.

Monday ..... Feb. 16.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—

Saturday ..... Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... Feb. 16	Monday ..... Feb. 23,

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

4 P.M.

Tuesday ..... Feb. 24

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—

Friday ..... †Feb. 13 | Friday ..... Feb. 20.

† Persian Gulf steamer.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarah, Kopergaon, Nasick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaun; and those from Bhoswal to Jubulpore and Bhoswal to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoswal only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch; also for Ahmedabad	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Mapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bandby parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS

THE

"BOM

street, or for hauling out his son on a wet foggy day to perform an oft-repeated ceremony which he went through in the city seven days ago and voted a great bore. The noble structure at Kensington Gore is quite sufficient to perpetuate the memory of any one man, be he ever so great and good and regretted, and I say nothing derogatory when I state that the inauguration on Friday last by the Prince of Wales was a farce. No one will grudge a duplicate of the really artistic equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, of which Calcutta is the fortunate possessor; a committee has been formed to promote this object. How is it that Bombay has no statue of this Bombay officer, this Bayard of the East? I have seen the natives do pooja to the inartistic effigies of much less notable personages. Why not employ some iconoclast to hurl the Small Causes Court judge's male parent from his perch in front of Treacher's shop at Byculla, and do you order a *replica* of Foley's great work to occupy the usurped spot, or better still give it a place of honour in front of the Government public offices on the Esplanade.

People have become now so accustomed to the Tichborne Trial that they look for the report of the day's proceedings as naturally as they scan the list of "hatches, matches and despatches" in *The Times*; and so far from wishing the trial to be brought to a close they view with apprehension the approaching hour when they will be deprived of the pleasing excitement which serves to give them some other topic of conversation than the weather. It is, therefore, with unmixed delight they have heard that there is yet another "Claimant" ready to take the place of the present hero of the case at a moment's notice. A small farmer, living within a mile or two of Geelong, is, according to the *Geelong Advertiser*, positive that he knows where the veritable Baronet is, and can produce him at six hours' notice. The new Claimant "scorns wealth" and is in no hurry to bring his case forward, being confident that he can be identified as the real Sir Roger whenever he chooses to come home. He speaks French like a native, has all the necessary tattoo marks on his arm; and his memory must be very accurate, for he even remembers the room where he was born. Altogether he promises to be an awkward customer, and likely to give general satisfaction as the Claimant of the future.

A general meeting was held at the Guards Club on Saturday afternoon to consider what action, if any, should be taken with reference to the scandal created by the Chesterfield letters of 1873, and the correspondence to which these letters has given rise. It was finally decided not to take any action in the matter, a majority of two-thirds being required to pass any motion affecting the status of a member of that Club. Lord Desart has written to *The Times* informing the British public that he is no coward, and that he would have had no objection to have given Colonel White the satisfaction of an hostile meeting in order to make reparation for the unintentional injury to his feelings in the matter of these letters. It appears to me that the Earl showed more pluck in signing the declaration, published some time back, than he would have done in returning the Colonel's fire at eight or twelve paces. Had the declaration been untrue, and had he been forced to sign it under compulsion, then he would have been guilty of rank cowardice, but, as he admits the truth of the statement, the fact is clear that to sign such a recantation, upon the demand of the man he had injured, was a feat requiring self-control and moral courage of the highest order, and, however unpalatable it may have been, was not the less the work of a man of honour.

Mr. Rudolf Lehmann has painted an historical picture commemorating the ratification of the Persian concession to Baron Reuter. The picture represents an apartment in the Persian Embassy, with about a dozen life-size portraits of the chief contracting parties, grouped around a table spread with papers, a map of Persia, a despatch box, &c. A painting of the Shah hangs against the wall forming an apex to the composition. The deed of the concession is being read before witnesses. Baron Reuter sits thoughtfully at a table on the left, holding a pen in readiness to sign the document. The recent cancelling of this concession suggests a companion picture. Mr. Clements Markham, C. B., has just published a history of Persia, and in it depicts the King of Kings as an ungrateful blood-thirsty miscreant of the cruelest type of Asiatic monarch. Longman, Green, and Co. are the publishers, and the work is well worth reading. Baron Reuter is well out of his concessions. I noticed the following advertisement in the *Morning Post* the other day:—"Mr. Edwin James can be consulted upon questions of English and American Law, and in all matters of a legal and confidential character—No. 9, New Burlington Street, W."

The proprietors of the *Sporting Times* are to bring out next month a new weekly journal to be called *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. Their programme is too lengthy for me to detail, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Shorthouse and Co. will exercise a little more good taste in their new publication than they do at present, and that they will not write more rubbish about "that accursed Blacklock blood," which since 1856 has produced no less than fourteen winners of the Great Yorkshire Stakes, the longest race we have confined to three-year olds, and the famous steeple-chasers, Gay Lad, Cure All (both winners of the Grand National), Little Charley, Jealousy, and Salamander, all had or have the supposed "poison" coursing in their veins, as have fifteen winners of the Doncaster Cup in the last eighteen years and ten of the Goodwood Cup. I have been closely examining this strain of blood and I find it more or less giving speed and stamina to such animals as —

Stockwell.	Favonius.	Balaclan.	Newcastle.	Napoleon.
Saunterer.	Flageolet.	The Duke.	The Ranger.	Klarinska.
Sweetmeat.	Fandango.	Vauban.	The Miner.	The Baron.
Sabreur.	Fazoletto.	Vidette.	Ryshworth.	Lt. Clifden
Shannon.	Cremorne.	Maccaroni.	Skirmisher.	Pero Gomez.
Stockwell.	Ely.	Achievement.	Zetland.	Inverness.
Siderolite.	Blue Gown.	Mandrake.	Kaiser.	Buckstone.

And very many others.

Captain Maunsell has not been pronounced insane, and has most properly been committed for trial. He has certainly adopted a very barbarous method of making his supposed grievances public. People at times break plate glass windows in order to secure a lodging in prison, and this gentleman has followed a very similar course. His coherent account of himself, his services, and his alleged hardships, prove him to be a person who is fully accountable for his actions. It is strange that an officer who had served for sixteen years should not have known that, having sold out, he could not receive the rank of Brevet Major. In assaulting the Duke of Cambridge his only object was to ensure his being arrested and publicly examined. Now he will learn that in seeking publicity he has committed a serious crime against the laws of his country which carries with it severe punishment.

Yesterday was one of unusual interest at Westminster. Dr. Kenealy had finished his elongated speech, and the Court was densely crowded to hear Mr. Hawkins' reply on behalf of the prosecution. Many fashionably dressed ladies, including the "female Pope" and some of the Tichborne family, were in the body of the Court, the benches set apart for the bar were crammed, and the galleries were as closely packed as the "gods" at Drury Lane on Boxing Night. If Mr. Hawkins continues as he commenced, his speech will be one of the most memorable on the records of criminal jurisprudence. The learned doctor, who was absent from severe indisposition, was treated with contemptuous silence—"The defendant by his counsel" being the terms in which he was invariably referred to. No sooner had the judges taken their seats than Mr. Hawkins, with one foot upon the seat and his face turned full on the jury, commenced his address in an "almighty conquering" mood. His speech bristled with points, and judging from outward appearances they one and all told on the Claimant, the last being the most telling. "Finally" he said, there was Cotton the pirate, Jones, the respectable sly grogshop man; Pavis, the tout; and Dykes, the billiard room keeper, who meeting the defendant after many years have been greeted by him with Hallo, Chips! how are you? "*Como esta, Chips*" sneered Mr. Hawkins, and with a twinkle in his eye he sat down. Two thousand roughs followed the learned gentleman home hooting and cursing him in true Seven Dials lingo, and, but for the timely aid of the police, he might have been roughly handled. Mr. Hawkins is not to be deterred from his duty by outrages of this sort, and it is now generally accepted that the days of the Claimant's liberty are drawing to a close and that he has deliberately foresworn himself.

Sir Joseph Hawley has sustained a great loss by the sudden death of Polyhymnia from an attack of illness which has likewise seized Alava, Mendigo, and others in Porter's stable. The deceased filly was a daughter of Asteroid, and the fourth foal of Monaca (own sister to Blue Gown). She was one of the best fillies of her year, and from her staying powers might have been expected to play a prominent part in the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks. Mr. H. Jones, the Yeoman owner of Prince Charlie, writes that the Prince of the T. Y. C. had been spending Christmas with him, but has left for Bedford Lodge, Newmarket, wonderfully fresh and well, to go into training again. The Cape of Good Hope people have sent over a five-year old to run for the Ascot Cup, the Craven Stakes, and several of the great handicaps; but the South African horse-breeders must be capable of something better than I give them credit for, and the Calcutta weight for age and class tables must be all wrong if any quadruped foaled between the Orange river and Simons Bay can contend with such as Cremorne over a Cup course, Drummond over a mile, or the Prince in a T. Y. C. spin. This Cape wonder is called Glendove, and I rather think his backers will be plucked as were the admirers of the Cape horse, Young Express, some years ago. Moniseur Lefevre's racing stud now numbers 112, of which 63 are two-year olds. The first batch of his French bred two-year olds arrived at Newmarket last Monday. Their names are—Fille du Ciel, Lorette, Gallea, Margotta, Confiance, Macadam, Qui va la, Récalcitrant, Punch, Printannière, Millefleur, Régalade, Panama, and Satisfaction. Coimbra has thrown an odd brother to Glen Almond, and the 2,000 Guineas yearling of last year, at Cobham Stud Farm, the shares of which flourishing institution can be bought at something considerably below par. The new feature in the programme of the Epsom Spring Meeting is the Hyde Park Plate of 500 sovs., which reads very liberal on the part of the Epsom authorities, but hardly bears looking into. As 108 horses are entered for this race for each of whom a charge of 3 sovs. is made, which goes to the fund, these liberal caterers have in reality only added the modest amount of £176. However, the fund, to all intents and purposes, lays the owner of each horse entered £500 to £3 against his chance, and I have no doubt that the lessees will obtain a large field for this new and likely to be popular race. The distance is half a mile. Mr. Robert Jardine's famous bitch Muriel (winner of the Waterloo Cup) could not run at the Altcar Club meeting this week; she is *hors de combat* from a bite in the arm by a kennel companion. She is, however, expected to be all right to run in her owner's nomination for the approaching Waterloo Cup. I note that the breeding stud of Captain Edwards, late of the Bombay Army, is for sale. I send you the last state of the odds:—

WATERLOO CUP.

100 to 8 agst Mr. Jardine's nomination (t and off)
100 to 8 —— Mr. Hemming's nomination (offered, take 13 to 1)
25 to 1 —— Mr. Dunn's nomination (taken)
25 to 1 —— Mr. Brocklebank's nomination (taken)
25 to 1 —— Col. Goodlake's nomination (offered, 33 to 1 wanted)
33 to 1 —— Mr. Ingleby's nomination (t and off)
33 to 1 —— Mr. Irving's nomination (t and off)
33 to 1 —— Lord Haddington's nomination (off)
100 to 7 agst Mr. Brocklebank's and Lord Haddington's nominations coupled (taken)

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CASE.

20 to 1 agst Ryshworth (taken)
20 to 1 —— Casse Tete (taken)
20 to 1 —— Disturbance (taken and offered)
25 to 1 —— Furley (taken)
33 to 1 —— Defence (taken)

TWO THOUSAND.

100 to 25 agst Ecossais (taken and offered)
200 to 25 —— Spectator (taken)

DERBY.

200 to 25 agst Couronne de Fer (taken)
500 to 30 —— Aquilo (taken)
500 to 15 —— Sir William Wallace (taken)

POPULAR CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am very glad to see that a correspondent in your contemporary has opened up the question of renewing the Popular Concerts in the Town Hall.

There appears to be no reason why such should not be the case, and I would beg to suggest that some one *conversant* with the *organization* of the last very successful ones would be the proper person to re-inaugurate them. There are several *good* musicians in Bombay, who no doubt would be glad to take a little trouble in the matter, and so ensure success.

Bombay, 10th February. R. M. B.

THE LAST FARCE AT GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From your pen the public expects an exposure of what I call the humbug of the presentation of an address, on Sunday last, to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, at Mr. Mungaldas's house, in Girgaum. It is said to have been given "on behalf of the native community." If native community means a Bhandarkar, a Gadgil, a Pandoorang, a Rama, and a Baloo, I have nothing to say against the address; but, to my common sense, the preliminary meeting, in which "the proportion, between the number present and the representatives of the press, was two to one," can scarcely be said to represent "the native community." Let me assure you, Sir, that the native community of Bombay had no more to do with that address than the inhabitants of Timbucktoo. It was nothing more than a contrivance of interested parties to puff up the Maharaja, the minister, and his officers. Holkar is made to think that he has an excellent minister, and the latter points out to his royal master all this tamasha, and probably tells him, "Lo! what they say of you, because I am your minister." A few men in Bombay are but wanting to play upon the harp, and lend their assistance to such a drama, and the farce is complete.

UNUS POST SPECTACULUM.

10th February.

THE SUPERANNUATION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Just because the Government has ordered the Judge of the Poona Small Cause Court to retire, the Members of Council are found fault with; but the native writers forget one fact, that the native gentleman has served his *full* time for his pension and is beyond 55 years of age. Instead of grumbling the writers should be thankful that such an order is in existence, that when a man has served his time and is 55 years of age he should retire, and it is to be hoped that Government will make all who have passed the age of 55 years to retire from the Uncovenanted Service. In their room Government will be able to employ men with higher and better attainments and men possessing not only ability but worth. The service was *never* intended for superannuated men. Men, I say, who are now infirm and aged and passed the standard age should retire. By this measure Government will be doing a just act to the old servants, and the service will gain a great deal by the new blood being brought in. Government have but lately called in a return of all officers who are above the age of 55, and it is to be hoped without partiality notice will be taken in the proper quarter. The Subordinate Judges, Dufterdars, Deputy Collectors, Forest Officers, Mamlatdars, Mahalkarries, Police Inspectors, Foujdars and other executive officers who are aged should be asked to retire, for no one will deny that "some of these good men," though they be good, are far from being efficient.

The public would be astonished to learn how often the officers in the above stated list do their work badly. Poor fellows, they have the will but not the ability to work hard and well.

In my next I hope to give you some examples of the work done by these superannuated men. I have no doubt in their day and time they were able to work, but now it is next to impossibility, and you would be be astonished to learn that when these men get a hint to retire then they get letters of recommendations and go on their marrow bones (almost) and plead thus—"I have a large family; I have lost my relatives lately." Again, "I am indebted to a great extent." This last fact is an unquestionable doubt (?). Again there are some to be found who will make other kind of *kutput* with their "masters." May I ask, dear Mr. Editor, what is your opinion and that of Mr. worthy Tatler[?]

8th February. HONESTY.

POONA GOSSIP.

POONA, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Another pleasant evening, by moonlight, at the Bund Gardens on Saturday last. I do not think, however, there were quite as many visitors at the gardens on the evening in question as usually go there on such occasions. The "chaste moon" was looking her chastest, and the "twinkling stars" were "marshalled on the nightly plain" a "heavenly host," in sooth ——; but I am afraid I have already incurred the indignation of a Poona newspaper "luminary" who takes high objection to my "style." I am sorry, however, his own is not worthier of study, as I might then have profited by his terrible denunciation of me and mine. But, as I said before, we had a pleasant evening at the Bund Gardens on the night of the 31st ultimo. The band commenced playing at nine o'clock and finished their programme at about ten. Some of the tunes selected for the occasion were pretty and not badly played;—indeed, one—a polka, if I am not mistaken—was positively irresistible, as proved by two fair damsels, who "danced a measure" in the shadows of the umbrageous mango-trees which are now in full flower. The various kinds of flowers in the gardens are as fresh and beautiful as ever, and though on Saturday night they might have "from the night-dews been closing," yet I have seen them at earlier hours, and have always found them bright and blooming. They are apparently well cared for a constant and regular supply of water from the bund being always kept up. The hot-house plants, too, with the different kinds of ferns and other hill-flora are fresh and glossy. When the band played "God save the Queen," many were loath to leave the gardens, and some few really *did* linger to "dream the happy hours away." The night was pleasantly cold, perhaps too much so for those who did not take the precaution to muffle themselves in great coats and warm shawls, as the cold air from the waters of the bund rendered these articles indispensable. This reminds me of our present cold weather, which, I am afraid, is fast leaving us, and makes one brood with horror over the coming hot season, with its clouds of burning dust, its uncomfortable glow by day, and insect tormentors by night. Not a very agreeable prospect this, certainly, and landlords are beginning to advertise under conspicuous "New Advertisement" headings, houses to let at Mahableshwar, and the upper ten are already dreaming of Badminton and *Croquet* on its "breezy heights." The days are growing exceedingly warm and the nights begin to cool only at a late hour. From ten o'clock, however, till about seven the following morning the cold is sharp, and a brisk walk or ride is the most cheerful warmer one could indulge in.

Booths and pendalls are in rapid course of construction for the occupation of *punjas* and *taboots* during the fast approaching Mohurrum, when our streets will present quite a "spectacle," with prowling tigers, with and without tails, bears rather too intelligent, and clowns whose wit, like a certain "small fry" contemporary's, is highly enjoyed by his narrow "tabernacle of proselytes," who, when their hero bleats sheep-like, respond with great glee and admiration, like happy lambkins. Native bands may be heard practising for the Mohurrum till late into the night, and individuals, according to the characters they intend to represent, go through the programme of their songs and recitations night after night, accompanied with the beat of a pair of delicate batons that are intended to have a castanet-like effect, or with a small chain, attached to a hollow pumpkin, which has quite a ringing charm for the native ear. Some of the livelier airs are very spirited, and others that partake of the spirit of the "lament" are affecting and plaintive. Speeches and addresses, too, are being got ready by the *moolahs* or priests for their respective "bands of broders" from Kaffirland, which bands, when they meet together in twos or threes in the public streets or "sacred precincts" of the *taboot* sanctuaries, challenge each other with rival addresses. I do not think "stripes" will muster in strong numbers this year, as Government has, since last year, I think, levied a licence fee on all those wishing to metamorphose themselves into monarchs of the forest. "This fee has suppressed many a "royal" one from "appearing to the public."

A short time since a "modern wizard" announced a performance in magic illusions to take place in the city. The programme was very inviting, not alone for the sundry ornaments wherewith the printers' devils beautified it, but, likewise for the many "promising advantages" held out to patrons of the performance. No less than fifty presents were offered as a lottery, and a large number of natives attended in consequence. The "illusions" were ultra-illusions and shuffled through more or less satisfactorily. Then came the "presents," and the audience were now "on the tip-toe of expectation." The first prize was a decent looking gun, which fell rather ingeniously to one, it is supposed, of the magician's own wizard-brethren. The prizes that followed were most covetable, consisting of glass marbles and looking-glasses, of the respective value of six pies each. It was a magical thought of the magicians, and magically carried out.

A band of Minstrels also made their appearance here the other day, and advertised themselves rather uniquely, in a great drag, wherein they "perched" themselves, and "carolled blithely," as the drag was driven from door to door, where they delivered their programmes; but I am afraid they flew away without giving their intended entertainment: at all events I have seen nothing more of them.

I hear from Bombay that the races there this year are expected to be not so bad after all; indeed, a rather good meeting is, on the contrary, anticipated. The Quack, Timbertop, and Marquis—Madras celebrities—are entered, and there are besides a few entrances from Calcutta. Desert Born has arrived there from Calcutta, and is now in work. It is feared, however, that he will not stand severe training; but even with moderate exercise, he is quite good enough to defeat any maiden Arab of the year. The Colonial Maiden races, it is feared, will fall through, yielding mere walk-overs to Kingcraft, at present the Indian crack; but some outsider may yet be the means of making him show the white feather, as the despised Lord Lyon did with Satellite and Dick Turpin, in the master-jockeyship of Hackney, when it was thought by all the "knowing ones" except Major Crosbie, Lord Lyon's sporting owner, that both the "cob" and he of the "heavy brigade" were able to beat with all possible ease the insignificant outsider.

I see you have wounded the sublime dignity of that observer of all observers, the *Poona Observer!* Only lately he called you a "respectable journal;" was not that sufficient palaver to prevent your thwarting the "even tenor of his way?" Oh, erring man, you have not only thrown his kindly administered "physic to the dogs," but you have further dealt him the most "serious shot" when you said his "paragraph writer was hardly worthy of serious shot!!" You aroused the "British lion" there, and the terrible consequences are that he has used with reference to you the withering sarcasm, in these remarkable words:—"that all-powerful organ!" You will see from this that you have undone yourself, even though you may think, as you dared to do in the opposite way in regard to the "palaver," that "abuse from such a quarter is praise indeed!" He is crushingly sarcastic in reference to poor me, also, where he says in powerful language that your correspondent has announced himself as the "Local Poet." I might have fallen under this last blow, only that his superiors, in the shape of the *Public Opinion* (English) of the 20th September 1873, and the *London Figaro*, of the 18th October 1873, have spoken of your correspondents first published volume of poems in terms which, if applied to him, would, I dare to opine, be flattering even to this modern Jeffrey! I call those English journals his superiors, because I venture to think their opinions are of more literary value that those of the Poona "thunderer" of which he has monarchical sway. When he dubbed me an "Art Critic," I mentioned in the communication you did not think it necessary to publish that it did not require an "Art Critic" to decide on inartistic merits. With reference to my over-rating Mr. Charles Verner's histrionic talents, I explained it by saying that Mr. Verner shone; perhaps, more conspicuously than he would have done in better company. I also mentioned about the *interestingly* eulogistic criticism that appeared in the P. O. about the P. A. D. S. I have since discovered that the writer of the *interesting* article, the paragraph writer whom you shot so seriously, Mr. Charles Verner, the hero-actor of the P. A. D. S., and the lion of the P. O.'s editorial staff are one and the same person!—Prodigious—is it not?

ALLHA.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Net exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

The Dakore Line.—It is believed that the Dakore branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be ready in April next.

First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.—Mr. Reid has been appointed First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, in room of Mr. Mackenzie.

The annual general meeting of the Life-Governors, Members, and Subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution takes place this evening at 5 P.M., at the school-rooms.

The Mamlutdar Committed to the Sessions Court.—Mr. Manockial Venilal, late Mamlutdar of Bulsar, has been committed by Mr. East, full-power magistrate, for trial at the Sessions Court, on a charge of bribery.

Suicide.—An inquest was held on Monday at the Esplanade on the body of a Parsee lad named Ruttonjee Rustomjee. The jury upon the evidence found that the boy had committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank.

The Late Suba and the Fouzdar of Nowsaree.—The late Suba and the Fouzdar of Nowsaree, who were recently tried at Surat for assaulting a Parsee priest, have been dismissed from the service by order of the Gaekwar.

Reward for the Arrest of an Outlaw.—It is notified at the request of the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, that a reward of Rs. 1,000 will be given to any one who shall capture Jareja Bhugoojee Udehsing of Chirunda, under Santulpur.

Criminal Misappropriation.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Visram Nuthoo, obtained a summons against one Pragjee Dewshunker, whom he charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 75.

A Vagrant.—Michael McDermott, an European was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

The Charge against a Parsee of Surat.—The hearing of the charge of criminal misappropriation preferred against Dosabhoy Eduljee, late Wahiwutdar to the Begum of Surat, commenced on Saturday, before Mr. Macpherson, acting Sessions Judge of Surat. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister, defended the accused.

A Dishonest Servant.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Gunoo Ragoo, a hamal in the service of Mrs. Brott, was charged with stealing sundry articles, consisting of table napkins, &c., belonging to his mistress. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cotton Exports from Sind.—From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of January last, 60,312 lbs. (111 bales) of the aggregate value of Rs. 11,100, were shipped from ports in Sind, to Hongkong. In addition to the above, 1,144 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 448,448 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,14,850, were shipped to Bombay.

The Khoja Sajunbhoy Merrally's Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated at the Khoja Charitable Dispensary during the quarter from 1st November 1873 to 31st January 1874 amounted to 3,445, of which 645 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 645 Khojas. Adult males, 190; females, 167; and children 294. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were ague, cough, skin disease, colic, diarrhœa, rheumatism, ophthalmia, and dysentery.

A Native Author in Trouble.—A short time ago a Parsee published a book on the lives of the Prophets, and had taken occasion to mention that Mahomed had had a child by a prostitute—thus traducing the character of that Prophet, and causing some excitement among the Mahomedan community. On hearing of this, the Commissioner of Police sent for the author of the book, pointed out to him the impropriety of such statements being published, and advised him to destroy the books. Accordingly they have been destroyed.

DEPARTURE OF HOLKAR.

His Highness Maharajah Holkar, G.C.S.I., took his departure from Bombay yesterday shortly afternoon by special train of the G. I. P. Railway. His Highness, attended by his personal staff and Captain Blowars, Assistant Political Agent, arrived at the Boree Bunder Station shortly before 12 o'clock and was received by a guard of honour of the 20th Native Infantry with band and colours. A few of the leading native gentlemen were in waiting on the platform, with whom His Highness conversed whilst in the waiting room. Before entering his carriage the Maharajah personally bade farewell to the principal people in attendance and bowed repeatedly to the general public previous to taking his seat. As the train moved away from the station His Highness's departure was announced by the explosion of fog signals which had been placed on the line, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the saluting battery at noon. Among those who bade good-bye to Holkar we noticed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, Row Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick, Manockjee Khursetjee, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Kurundwarker, Chief of Duphla, &c.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

At the Fort Police Court, last week, a Parsee named Dorabjee Hormusjee, employed in Her Majesty's Mint, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against a Marwaree named Anna Raja, charging him with forgery. Informant said—"I am a clerk in H. M.'s Mint, Bombay. Yesterday in the Court of Small Causes, a suit was brought against me by one Anna Raja, a Marwaree, residing in Gogaree Mohla Street, for Rs. 92-8, being the amount of a promissory note, which I have reason to believe is fraudulently prepared by the said Anna Raja. The case which came on for hearing before His Honor the Second Judge was nonsuited on account of the said document not being stamped. This document on which the Marwaree filed the action against me, and which I happened to see in the Court, seemed to me to be a forged one. The original half portion of the document was torn, up to my signature, and on the other half the receipt for the amount of Rs. 81 was drawn out in Marwaree characters. The contents of the document were brought to end in such a manner as to show that there was no space left for my signature on the same side, and thus the signature on the reverse was made applicable to the one presented in the Court. In fact the whole thing was managed in such a way as to give it the appearance of a genuine document. I now charge the said Marwaree Anna Raja with forgery, and pray that a summons be issued against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted a summons as prayed for.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court Nanjee Meeta pleaded not guilty to having murdered his wife Dhunbai on the 25th of December last. The case was tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a special jury.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Branson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, for the defence.

The Advocate-General opened the case by stating to the jury the circumstances of the case, and the evidence he was about to call for the prosecution. The story, he said, which the prisoner appeared to have told to account for the state in which his wife was found was this. A thief had come into the house, fallen upon his wife, and in his attempt to rescue her she was wounded. Now the jury would find that a complaint had been made by the prisoner that any of his property had been stolen, that no *Purdanee* had been seen near the house that night, that no alarm had ever been raised, and, moreover, that the room in which this woman had been found dying was on the first floor of a house opening into the street, within easy call of two police posts, at which policemen were stationed.

Ludda Nansey was then called, and said—I am a hawker of piece goods, and live in Bengalpoora. I know the prisoner: he lived in the same house with me. His rooms were next to mine with a wall between. I had four rooms and the prisoner two. They were in the first storey of the house. One of the prisoner's rooms and one of mine, both of which looked on the street, were separated by a partition. I knew the prisoner's wife Dhunbai. I remember the night on which she died. I went to sleep that night about nine o'clock. I was awakened by a noise of loud talking, which appeared to me to come from the prisoner and from his front room. I was in my front room. I heard these words "nai, nai," but I could not make out whether it was a man's or a woman's voice. Thereupon I covered myself with a quilt and went out to sleep. Some time after I woke, and went into my next room. I next opened the door of that room and stood outside. I then saw the prisoner. He was holding one hand in the other, and one of them was bleeding very much. He was wearing a pair of trousers, one leg of which was covered with blood. I was alarmed at seeing blood on his clothes, so I went out to see what was the matter in the house I resided. I saw him and brought him back to the house with me. We entered the prisoner's back room. Dewjee passed on to the front room, and I remained behind. I saw Dhunbai in the front room lying on the floor, and there was a large pool of blood beside her. Her clothes also were covered with blood. Prisoner was sitting on the same room. I did not speak to the prisoner, nor did I hear Dewjee do so. Dhunbai was alive. I did not speak to her, nor did I hear Dewjee speak to hear, nor did she say anything. After a few minutes Dewjee and I went to Dhunbai's uncle, Dunjee Jewraj, and brought him to the house. We were absent about half an hour. It did not occur to me to give information to the police. Dunjee and Dewjee went into the front room, and I remained behind. Prisoner was sitting on the cot, and Dhunbai was lying on the floor alive. After two or four minutes Dewjee and Dunjee came and spoke to me, and then went for a doctor. I went to my room. In about an hour Dewjee returned with a doctor, and went into the prisoner's room. I followed them. Dhunbai had on different clothes from those in which I first saw her. The prisoner had also on different clothes. Instead of the trousers he had a *loongee*. The doctor took out a bottle and placed it at the nose of Dhunbai and said she was dead. I got alarmed and went back to my room. I had seen Dhunbai at eight o'clock that night, and she was then in good condition. There was a boy servant living with the prisoner, but no one else. The prisoner was an inhabitant of Zanzibar. He had been in this house about four or five months.

In cross-examination by Mr. Ferguson the witness said that in a privy, a short distance from the prisoner's room, there was a hole in the wall big enough to admit a man. Also that the prisoner had always lived on good terms with his wife, and a few days before the murder had bought clothes and ornaments for her, and that this wife used to wear a good many ornaments on her person.

The fourth witness called was Khundbaee, the aunt of the prisoner. She stated that when she arrived at the house Dhunbai was lying bleeding on the floor, and on being questioned exclaimed, *chore, chore, thief.* She appeared to be conscious. I asked Nanjee how this had happened, and he said a thief came and struck him and his wife. Nanjee was bleeding and weeping. Dewjee told me to take off Dhunbai's clothes and put on others. Dewjee had accompanied me to the room, and then told me he was going to fetch a doctor. He remained in the room till I had changed Dhunbai's clothes. These are the clothes I put on (produced in Court). Nanjee did not go out of the room while I was there. On the question being repeated the witness gave the same answer. The witness's deposition before the Coroner and Magistrate were then put in. Her statements were—"Nanjee left the front room, and went to the *nanni* and returned to the *nanni* without the pyjamas he previously had on." Witness proceeded—I do not know whether I said so before the magistrate. The prisoner went to a *nanni* or washing place in the front room, but not to a *nanni* outside When he went to the *nanni* he dropped the trousers and put on a *loonjee* Dewjee told me the doctor was coming, and the floor ought to be clean, so I brought in sawdust, mopped up the blood, swept the rubbish into a piece of tile, which I placed beside the stained clothes in the passage. The deceased had on gold bangles half way up the hands towards the elbow worth Rs. 800, a necklace worth Rs. 400, rings on her ten fingers, earrings, and silver anklets. On cross-examination the witness stated that the deceased had always lived happily with her husband, who was very kind and gave her everything she wanted. Dr. Atmaram Urjoon, the doctor called by Dewjee, stated that after examining Dhunbai he asked Dewjee if he had spoken to her, and he replied that he had, and she had said that it was a quarrel between her and her husband. He asked the prisoner how this had happened, and he said a *Purdanee* has done it, and in trying to help her he got his hand cut.

Other witnesses were called, and at a late an advanced hour his Lordship adjourned the case till this morning. The jury were sent to the Byculla Hotel.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

GUNNESHAMDAS JAIGOPALDAS v. GUNGADHUR JORAWARMUL.

On the application of Mr. Latham, on behalf of the plaintiff, the case was postponed.

JAITHABHOY MURREBHOY AND OTHERS v. VUNDRAWUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Farran and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the first and second defendants respectively. After some discussion as to the rights of the parties, the Court adjourned the suit for a fortnight, the plaintiff paying the costs of the defendants Vundrawundas and Nenibaee. The third defendant was ordered to produce the books of the firm of Culliandas Pestonjee for plaintiff's inspection.

SHAMRAO PANDURUNG v. NOWROJEE BHIKAJEE KOOTAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee for the defendant. The suit was brought for ejectment. Defendant had mortgaged his house for Rs. 6,421 to Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama, by whose order it was sold by public auction and was purchased by plaintiff for Rs. 3,700. Mr. Cursetjee applied that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list. His Lordship did not entertain the application, and after consultation the parties agreed to a consent decree. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,421, with interest at 9 per cent. from 18th October 1869 until payment and costs of the suit, defendant to deliver up possession within seven days to plaintiff, who should satisfy the claim of the mortgagee. Execution of the decree was to be stayed for six months, within which time defendant was at liberty to redeem the property. If the money was paid, plaintiff was to execute a deed of conveyance to defendant at his (defendant's) costs; and if not paid, all right and equity of defendant to the premises was to cease and determine.

SANTADAS GOCULDAS v. PEER MAHOMED KHAN.

Neither party appeared, and the suit was dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

GUNPUTRAO SHAMRAO V. WITTOBA KRISHNAJEE AND ANOTHER.

The case having been amicably settled, it was struck out by order of the Judge in chambers.

HEERAGHUR TULLOKGHUR v. MOOLTANER TOOLSEYDAS CURSONDAS.

On the case being called out, neither party appeared; and his Lordship ordered it to be dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

HURRISHUNKER BHASKERJEE v. EDULJEE COOVERJEE.

The parties appeared in person. Defendant admitted the claim, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,001 with interest at 9 per cent. from 9th January 1872 up to date, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The S.S Raffaelle, 81 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Cutch, with forty-three deck passengers.

The ship Prince Victor, 1239 tons, Captain G. C. Baillie, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (September 23rd) with a cargo of 1,784 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The barque Decide, 398 tons, Captain F. Hyssens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (December 21st), with a cargo of 7,049 bags sugar, and two women and one child, and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Adam Sedick.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mooltan, 1627 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail and the following passengers:—Monsieur and Madame Edin Sarrins, infant, and E. F. servant and Mr. Goldstein. She took the following cargo:—2,654 chests opium, 6½ cwts. E teeth, and sundries.

The s.s Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bunyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Betham, Miss Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Maudsley, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Dr. Parr, Mr. Cordeaux, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

The following is the tabular statement which our correspondent in the famine districts referred to in his letter yesterday:—

I have not sent you the price-current list which my correspondent sends me, as it differs but slightly from the official one which I herewith append:—

Prices-Current of Food-grains in the District of Tirhoot, on the 31st January

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 5th FEBRUARY 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras no rain has fallen except a little in Negapatam; prospects are not altogether satisfactory, especially in the south, where the want of rain has caused dumage to the crops. There has been a good fall of rain in Sindh, where the *Rubbee* is thriving; none elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency; prospects however are generally favorable, except in some parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Districts, where a deficient outturn is reported. In Bengal there has been general and beneficial rain; it has done good to the *rubbee* crops (except, in some places, to the pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco) and has started operations for the *aus* sowings. In the distressed districts the *rubbee* is now mostly doing well; prices and the condition of the people remain generally unchanged In the North-Western Provinces there has been rain in the trans-Ghogra Districts, Mirzapoor and Ghazepoor, all the districts of the Rohilcund and Meerut Divisions, where great good has been done, and the prospects of the *rubbee* in some districts assured; it is much wanted in the Lower Doab and the districts south of the Jumna, and in the Agra Division apprehensions of blight from the cloudy weather are felt; relief works in Bustee and Gorucknpoor are being largely resorted to. In Oudh there has been a generally fall,, and the prospects of the *rubbee* are on the whole fair. In the Punjab rain is reported from every station, except Jhelum, and the crops are promising. In the Central Provinces there has also been general rain, except in the Upper Godaveri District, Nimar, Hoshungabad and Baitool; prospects are generally favourable. The same is the case in Berar and Central India. From Rajpootana reports are fairly good except, from parts of Meywar, where there is great scarcity of water. In Mysore prospects are reported to be fair.

THE MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY.

With a tolerably long and close experience of the Indian turf, we never remember to have seen such a succession of "big pots" boil over as on last Saturday. In three races, the horses being known by previous performances to the public, three hot favourites appeared; and in each of the three lost. A considerable amount of money must have changed hands, and we are much mistaken if the lotteries for the remainder of the meeting do not betray an absence of that plunging which has characterized its earlier stages.

The first event on the card was—

The St. Thome Plate.—Rs. 300, for all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. To close and name before noon on the 6th February, and to declare to start by 9 P. M. the same day. One mile.

		st. lb.	
Mr. Wyndham's	g a h Glenshaw	7 8	1
Aga Ali Asker's	g a h Hadjee	9 0	Hackney ... 2
Mr. Kelly's	g a h Moonstone	9 0	Walker ... 3

Glenshaw and Moonstone got off together, Hadjee having a bad start. Nothing particular occurred during the race till on coming into the straight, Ali Asker's pet came up to his horses; but it was of no use, for Glenshaw came in a winner by three lengths. Time 1-55. It was pretty well suspected that if Glenshaw managed to get well away he would pull the event off.

LOTTERY PRICES.—Hadjee 1,000, Glenshaw 420, Moonstone 250.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.— Rs. 500, for all Arabs Weight for age. Winners of the season once 3lbs., twice 5lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous season 5lbs. extra. To close and name at noon on day before the meeting a Rs. 100.

		st. lb.	
H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram's	g a h Lucifer	10 1	Cozens 1
Mr. Covey's	b a h Marquis	9 11	Tyrrell 2
Mr. Merry's	g a h Kildare	9 4	 3

The trio were on their twelve legs at once, but Lucifer soon led. On passing the stand the first time, Marquis was pulling double behind the other two, Lucifer galloping easy. The bay presently challenged for the lead, but without much effect, for the grey appeared to be well within himself. Cozens rode admirably and won by a length. Kildare nowhere.—Time 3-56.

Lottery Prices,—Marquis 1,770 Lucifer 740, Kildare 90.

The Governor's Cup.—Value 1,000 Rs. A piece of Plate presented by His Excellency Lord Hobart. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of the season once 3lbs., twice 5lbs., oftener 7lbs.extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 5lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start the day before the Meeting; 3 horses from bonafide separate stables to start or the Cup withheld. Two miles.

		st. lb.	
Mr. Pilgrim's	br w m Fenella	9 12	Hackney ... 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b w h Partizan	9 12	Cozens 2
Mr. Crow's	b w g Timbertop	9 0	Tyrrell 3
Mr. Dowsall's	b w h The Quack	10 0	Cavanagh.. 4

A first rate start, Partizan, saving the inside place with The Quack next to him, and then the mare. Passing the stand Timbertop and The Quack led, the other two lying back about two or three lengths. At the 1 mile post, Partizan came up a little, the two favourites still however, leading. At the mile and a quarter, The Quack came to the front with Mr. Covey's horse in close attendance. Before another quarter mile was over, the hot favourite died away, and it appeared to be Timbertop's race. The mare soon dispelled this illusion by passing her horses and drawing ahead in a not-to-be-denied manner. Hackney won a patiently ridden race by some half dozen lengths.—Partizan beating Timbertop and The Quack.—Time 3-49. The lottery prices will show how much Fenella was despised, and there can be little doubt but that the two favouritesjcut each other's throats in the race. Had they gone out with more respect for Mr. Pilgrims' stable one of them must have won.

Lottery prices.—1st Lottery, Quack 1,750, Timbertop 910, Fenella 210, Partizan 120: 2nd lottery, Quack 1,550, Timbertop 710, Partizan 270, Fenella 210.

The Madras Steeple Chase.—Rs. 300, presented by The Hon'ble Gagiputti Rao. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Aged Arab to carry 9st. Winners of one Steeple Chase to carry 7lbs, to 11lbs, three or more stone extra. Entrance Rs. 40. To close and name at noon on the day before the race. About one mile and three quarters.

		st. lb.	
Mr. Fulley's	b w g Phantom	12 11	Clark 1
Mr. Morgan's	b w g Chieftain	12 4	Cozens 2
Mr. Calcutta's	bl w m Fanny	11 11	Mr. Gould. 0
Mr. Irvine's	b w g The Colonel	11 11	Orme 0

The Colonel went off with the lead, but was caught at 2nd jump by Chieftain—Phantom last. At the double Chieftain led and Cozens *very* nearly came over his head while negociating the first part of it. Here the Colonel refused, and though after some time his rider got him over, the distance lost was too much to be recovered. Chieftain continued to lead up to and over the brook, but then the Phantom came up and raced him. The black mare had by this time disappeared. It now seemed to be Cozen's race, for every one (except possibly the owner of the bob tail) imagined he had the legs of the two: but to pretty general astonishment Phantom galloped away and won by three lengths easily.

Lottery Prices.—Chieftain 610, Phantom 420, Colonel 280, Fanny 90, Actress 6.

The Selling Stakes.—Rs. 200. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race; surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund.

Price.	Weight of Arabs.
Rs. 200	7st.

4lbs. added for every 100 Rs. value up to Rs. 800. Entrance, Rs. 30 P. P. To close and name at noon on the day before the Meeting. Half a mile.

		Rs.	st. lb.	
Mr. Dowsall's	c w g Fireman	500	9 12	Walsh 1
Mr. Pilgrim's	b w m Allegrah	500	9 12	Hackney ... 2
Mr. Dunbar's	b w g Carlow	800	10 10	Wilkinson 0
Mr. Irvine's	b w g The Col.	800	10 10	 0
Mr. Keeling's	br w m Anonyma	500	9 12	Duffey 0

GARRISON ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

A RECENT telegram informed us of the intended separation of the German Garrison Artillery from the remainder of that branch of the Army. We await the details of this measure with interest, for there can be little doubt that a similar separation in our service is only a matter of time. We shall have no reason to murmur, if that faculty of imitation which supplies the place of originality among our Army Reformers leads them to follow the latest move of the Prussian military authorities. It would serve no good purpose to complain that reforms, which have been advocated by clear-headed military critics without intermission for the last ten years, should now be adopted, not in obedience to reason, but in a spirit of blind adulation and servile self-abasement, which places the Prussian system, as of divine right, at the summit, and the British at the Zero of the scale of administrative excellence. We have had enough and too much of this philo-Prussian sentiment, since the fortuitous events of the last great campaign. It is time that panics should cease, and the equilibrium of common sense be restored, and we shall hail it as a welcome symptom of this desirable re-action, if our reformers will begin to copy—since they cannot originate—measures of real utility, and cease to vex us with puny innovations—insignificant indeed, but by no means harmless in proportion to their insignificance. We have no intention at the present moment of entering into the arguments for and against the dismemberment of the Artillery. The subject is better adapted for treatment by our professedly military contemporaries, and in their pages has been worn threadbare. It is moreover one of a purely technical nature, and full of difficulty, even for military readers, who are not at the same time artillerymen. But inasmuch as it hinges mainly upon the fundamental difference between the duties of Field and Garrison Artillery, the discussion cannot fail to give rise to a collateral question, which is not without legitimate interest for all who contribute to the taxation of this country. Any civilian is competent to understand, that the duties of Field Artillery are with an army in the field. In this it differs from the sister branch of the service which is employed not only, as its name would imply, in the defence, but also in the attack of fortified works.

The service of heavy-rifled ordnance, whether on the ramparts of a beleaguered fortress or in the trenches of the besiegers, is the peculiar province of Garrison Artillery, and it is clear that it constitutes an art, and embodies a science not to be attained without a special education and constant exercise. As long as fortresses continue to be an element of strength in warfare, and as long it is worth the while of a nation to hold or to gain possession of them, so long will Garrison Artillery be a military necessity. These conditions still prevail in Europe, and no doubt must continue to prevail, until the system of strategy which governs modern European warfare is largely modified. But the question remains whether the same conditions are likely to present themselves in any contingency, which can possibly arise in our Asiatic position; in other words, whether the presence of the large force of Garrison Artillery now maintained in this country is any equivalent for the heavy burden thereby entailed upon the tax-payers, who are called upon to provide for it.

The possible dangers to be guarded against may be conveniently regarded according as they arise from foreign or domestic sources, and of these the former may at once be eliminated from the present discussion. If our frontier be not absolutely impregnable, at least there is but one, and that a European power that can menace it. And if we are to invest the dreams of the Russo-phobists with reality, if we are to assume the feasibility of a Russian invasion of India, as well as the existence of such a design in the policy of St. Petersburgh, there can be no question, in equity, upon whose shoulders the task of defending India should be laid. Of course we allow, and we expect the natives of India to allow, that our rule is better for them than the anarachy which would result from an attempt to replace us by any Asiatic Government whatever. But it does not follow that we are unpatriotic, if we sympathize to a certain extent with the doubts even of intelligent natives, as to the intrinsic superiority, from their point of view, of our Government to that which would follow a successful invasion by Russia. To them the substitution of one set of alien masters for another is naturally a matter of indifference. On the other hand, to England as a first-class power, it is not too much to say that the loss or retention of India is a question of life and death, and if British supremacy in India is to be held against all comers from the western continent, the cost of its maintenance cannot, without palpable injustice, be made incident on other than English finances.

But if the Indian Exchequer be thus relieved from the task of the defence of the country from foreign invasion, it still remains fairly liable for the cost of provision against domestic disturbances, and if it can be shown that the maintenance in this country of any one branch of the army contributes of necessity to the security of our Government, then by all means let the proper proportion be ascertained and adhered to. Only the necessity must first be clearly demonstrated, and in the case of Garrison Artillery, we venture to assert, it is not capable of demonstration. Where are the conditions indispensable for the useful employment and efficient action of Garrison Artillery? Where and what are the fortresses to be defended or besieged? With the exception perhaps of Fort William there is nothing worthy of the name from Calcutta to Peshawur. Mud-forts there are in abundance, of ignorant design and rude construction, but nevertheless quite suitable for their purpose, which is to afford a refuge to loyal subjects in time of urgent need, and meanwhile to overawe and command the towns which generally lie within range of their walls. Not one of them is worth holding or capturing as the key of a strategic position. At the same time not one of them stands in need of professional Artillerymen to hold out against an attacking force of natives. In the worst possible contingency—and what can be worse than a repetition of the events of '57—experience has shown that, given a sufficiency of provisions and adequate cover, a body of Englishmen, however small, can be trusted to keep at bay any number of natives whatever, armed and disciplined as were our enemies in the great mutiny. We are quite contented with the forts, or rather redoubts, which are scattered about the country, and we are equally contented with their equipment, which consists almost without exception of smooth-bored guns, obsolete but still serviceable against any ordnance which can be brought against them. And for this reason we hold garrison artillery wholly unnecessary in this country. The service of smooth-bored ordnance is no mystery. A knowledge of it is capable of being acquired without much trouble. In point of fact it is part of the present system, that a certain number of infantrymen shall annually undergo instruction in a course of heavy gun drill, and nothing is more clear than, that if ever we are driven to fight behind ramparts, it is to infantry men and not to artillerymen proper that we must look for the manning of our guns. All the Garrison Batteries in this province together would barely be sufficient for the service of the guns in Fort Govindgurh alone. If garrison artillery were a necessity of our military power in India, we should say that the present establishment of that branch is wofully inefficient in point of numbers. But as Talleyrand is reputed to have observed "we do not see the necessity," and we hold the cost of the Garrison Brigades in this country to be a needless item of expenditure. We shall take an early opportunity of returning to the subject, and showing by the aid of figures the saving we propose to effect.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

CREMATION.

(*Evening Standard, Jan.* 10.)

On several occasions of late communications have appeared in our columns in reference to cremation, or burning, as a means of disposing of the bodies of our dead, instead of the usual method—interment, or burial in the ground. Additional attention has been recently called to the subject by an elaborate paper from the pen of the eminent surgeon, Sir Henry Thompson, in the pages of the *Contemporary Review.*

We, like all other Christain nations, have adopted the practice of sepulture, in accordence, probably, with the custom of the Jews from the time of the partriarchs, who seem to have looked upon the burial of dead bodies in the ground almost in the light of a Divine ordinance. Cremation, according to the authorities cited by Thomas Browne in his "Hydrotaphia," was, doutbless, common among the old German tribes, and among the ancient Britons in Druidical times: but when Christianity established itself cremation ceased to be practised. In certain aspects the burial of dead bodies in the ground or tombs of masonry seems the least objectonable mode of disposing of them. There is nothing ostensibly revolting or shocking to the feelings in this custom; on the contary, it seems most appropriate thus to commit "earth to earth;" and to deposit the remains of our dead in and around our churches is but a natural act, flowing from Christian sentiment. But in populous towns sanitary and other considerations have compelled us to modify and almost abandon the latter practice, and provide outlying cemeteries for the purposes of burial. But these cemeteries are gradually being built round, and in the course of a few years, comparatively speaking, they will be surrounded by large masses of population, and the evils of intramural burial will press upon us again as seriously as they did a few years ago. Still it is not likely that any proposal for an entire change of custom as to the treatment of our dead will meet with ready acceptance; indeed, it is very doubtful whether the practice of ages could ever be changed, however great the necessity may be for such change. The proposals for a change cannot be very many. In fact, our only choice seems to be between the present method and cremation. Of this method Sir Henry Thompson is the advocate on sanitary and economic grounds, and he defends it also on the score of decency and propriety. On the former grounds it is quite possible to agree with him, and even on the latter it would be difficult to controvert his arguments. It is certainly true that a vast sum of money is unnecessarily wasted on funerals, especially by the poorer classes. The expenditure to which they subject themselves, or perhaps, as we might say, to which they are subjected, is incurred no doubt from a desire to show respect for the dead. Sir Henry Thompson has probably rather overstated his case when he says that each funeral in the Metropolitan districts, on an average, costs ten pounds; but it must be admitted that the living tax themselves, or are taxed, unreasonably in the performance of a rite which is but little satisfaction to them and none to the dead. A decent and unobjectionable process of cremation, it is alleged, might be carried out, under proper regulations, for one-fourth of the ordinary expense. A funeral service could be conducted as at present, though in a somewhat modified form, and the ashes of the dead could be handed over to the mourners in a sepulchral urn, to be preserved by them or deposited in the earth. We are not to be understood as advocating this custom; but the time may not be very far distant when the consideration of it, or of some other expedient, may be forced upon us. The idea is by no means a pleasant one, but it is not expedient that we should decline altogether to entertain it. The ancient Romans seem never to have been able to make up their minds as to which was the preferable method for disposing of their dead—by interment or cremation. They practised both, according to their inclinations.

It is not worth while to enter into the consideration of the different methods of cremation which have been either practised or suggested. There are the methods of Dr. Polli, Dr. Caffe, Dr. Brunetti, and Professor Gorini, varying in detail and expense. In cremation the great object would be completenes celerity, and inexpensiveness. Modern science, if called upon, would soon be able to meet all these requirements; and it would not be difficult to make such arrangements as would not shock decency or distress mourners. The question is more one of sentiment than anything else. If we had been in the habit of practising cremation for many centuries we should probably revolt at the suggestion to bury our dead in the ground and allow them there to undergo a progress of gradual putrefaction and decay. Professor Coletti, of the University of Padua, says:—

"Man should disappear, and not rot; he should no more be transformed into a mass of corruption—the source of filthy and injurious exhalations—than into a grotesque mummy, a shapless mixture of pitch, resin, and perfumes. Man should become a handful of ashes, and nothing more." The subject is now likely to recieve no little discussion in all its bearings.

THE FINAL BLUNDER: MR. LOWE AND THE LATE SHERIFF BELL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette,* Jan. 13.)

THE Ministry have at last filled up the measure of their well-earned unpopularity throughout the country. Up till a few days ago there remained at least one portion of the United Kingdom into which dislike and distrust of the present Government had not, or had not thoroughly, penetrated; and Liberal journals, plaintive over the apostasy of the English constituencies, were wont to point to the electors north of the Tweed as to so many Abdiels, faithful among the faithless, whose constancy at the next election would put to shame the fickleness of Mr. Gladstone's former followers in the south. They can point to them no more. Impatient, apparently, at the existence of any unalienated and undisgusted section of their supporters, the Ministry, through the hand of their most skilful member, have just committed another of those acts for which, in their combition of harshness and meanness with a strong suspicion of jobbery, the present Government appears to possess the exclusive monopoly; and the effect of which has already been to provoke from all parties in Scotland, Liberal as well as Conservative, and from Liberal even more freely than Conservative, an unanimous outburst of indignation.

We have described this latest act of the Ministry as though it were a mere reproduction of similar offences against common prudence and good feeling; but it may be questioned whether the case of the late Sheriff Bell is not unique of its kind, whether the harshness with which he was treated was not more gross and cruel, the meanness of the conduct of the Government more pronounced, and by consequence the accompanying suspicion of jobbery more intolerable and exasperating, than has been the case in any previous scandal of the kind. For the benefit of those English readers whom the details of the case have not yet reached, we may shortly state it as follows:—Mr. Henry Glassford Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire for the last 34 years, became in the early part of November last temporarily incapacitated by illness from performing his duties. A painful disease from which he had long been suffering had at last assumed so aggravated a shape as to render an operation necessary, and after this had been performed his medical attendants recommended an interval of two or three months' rest, but certified that at the expiration of that time he would be able to resume efficiently the discharge of his duties. Under these circumstances Mr. Bell applied to the Court of Session to appoint a substitute to undertake the performance of his functions during this period. The Court showed no disinclination to comply with his request, but the Crown, which, as patron of the office, had been duly informed of it, craved delay to consider it during the vacation. In the meantime it was suggested that Mr. Bell should apply to the Home Secretary for three months' leave of absence, which he accordingly did. His application set forth in full the whole details of the case, pointed out that his medical advisers had certified that the three months' leave of absence would restore his capacity for his post, and himself offered to "make suitable provision for the remuneration" of such qualified person as the Court might think proper to appoint to exercise the office of Sheriff in the interim. On Tuesday, the 6th of January, Mr. Lowe's reply came back. It was to the effect that while the Home Secretary "fully appreciated" the great value of Mr. Bell's long services, he is compelled to say that the interests of the public service require his immediate resignation of his appointment." The result of his application was, perhaps, fortunately never known to Mr. Bell, as the reply only reached his house on the morning of his sudden and unexpected death from a paralytic stroke.

Were this all that was known or suspected in reference to the case, it would be sufficient to account for the general indignation which the conduct of the Home Office has aroused. The *Glasgow Herald*, a Liberal journal, well describes the situation:—"A public officer who had discharged with unexampled fidelity the most onerous duties for thirty-four years who had never missed a day, who had no arrears (though there was no court in the kingdom in which arrears would have been more excusable), is suddenly laid aside from duty by a severe and unexpected illness In the first moments of his recovery he suggests the appointment of a substitute; he promises to provide for him to the full extent of his own salary, so that his appointment could cost the public nothing; he produces the highest testimony that he is likely to be fully competent to discharge his duties at the end of the three months; and he has the universal witness of Lanarkshire to the efficiency with which he has discharged them. He is summarily dismissed because the public service requires it, or—because his office is wanted." The last words contain the sting of the whole business; for it is commonly said in Glasgow that Mr. Bell was to have been removed to secure the patronage for the superior law officer of the Government in Scotland. But as though it were not enough that a meritorious public servant should be driven from his post under circumstances of unexampled harshness, and from motives of doubtful disinterestedness, the step must also be defended upon grounds not only untenable, but, one cannot but believe, untenable to the knowledge of those who pretended them. But the transaction would not have been thoroughly Ministerial unless disingenuousness had been added to its other demerits. The Lord Advocate, who advised the course taken by Mr. Lowe in the matter, and upon whom a large share of the discredit must devolve, based his advice principally on the allegation that the Court of Session had no power to appoint a substitute under the circumstances in question, but that an Act of Parliament would be necessary legally to effect the substitution; and this statement again was supported by the alleged precedent of Sir Walter Scott and the Shrievalty of Selkirkshire, in whose case such an Act was passed. The argument was inconclusive at best; for there was no reason why an Act of Parliament should not have been passed, and it would have been only graceful in Mr. Young under the circumstances to have suggested it. But such as the argument was Mr. Lowe relied upon it in his answer to Mr. Bell's application. Will it be believed that the very preamble of the Act declares its irrelevance as a precedent, that it actually recites that "the sheriff of the county of Selkirk is incapacitated by disease from performing any of the functions of his office or appointing any substitute for their performance," implying plainly that it was only Sir Walter Scott's then condition of mental aberration that precluded an alternative which would have rendered legislation unnecessary, and glaringly distinguishing the case from that of Mr. Bell, who was able, and had declared himself willing, to appoint a substitute? If Mr. Lowe had read this statute before he quoted it against Mr. Bell, what are we to think of his candour? If he had not read it, and relied on application on the strength of a statute which he had not consulted, what are we to think of his sense of duty and responsibility? But enough; the thing is now done, and the Ministry have refuted our former assertion that there was no blunder left for them to commit. There was one—to alienate the people of Scotland—and they have committed it.

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China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Bangalore.....Spectator Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., Madras Times, and Madras Mail Offices.
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BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, Trustee.

જમનાદાસ ગુલાબચંદ તરથી.

Ahmedabad, 6th February 1874.

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